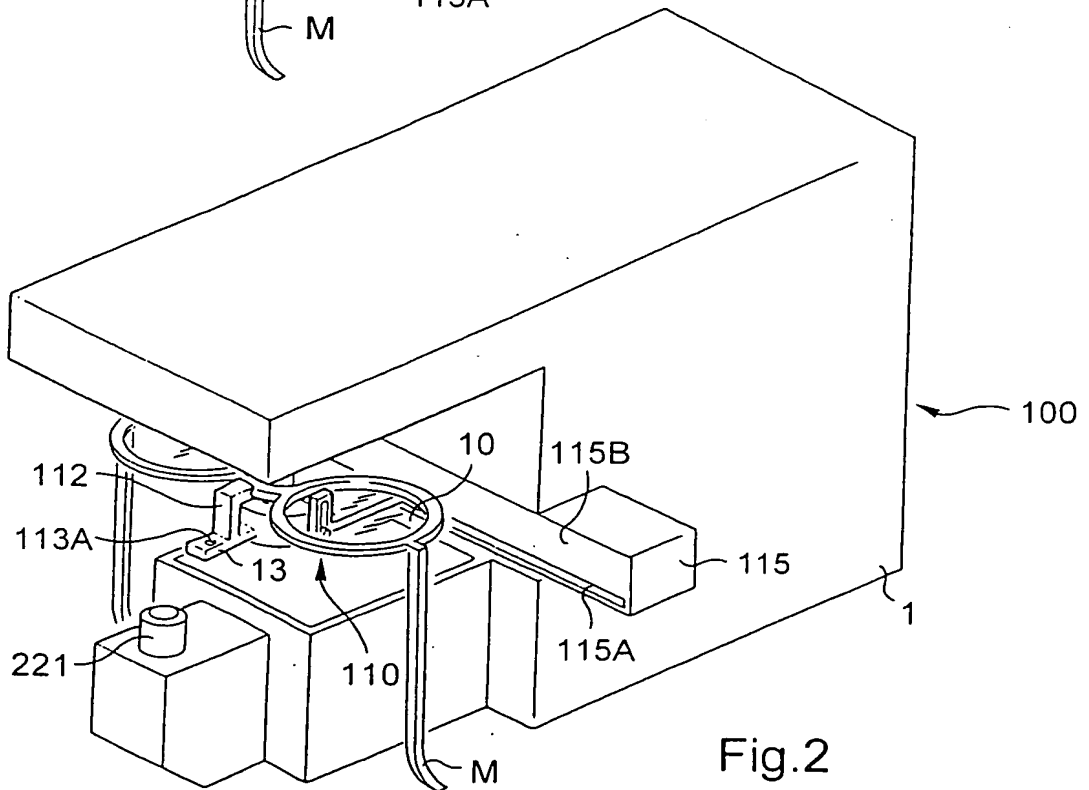
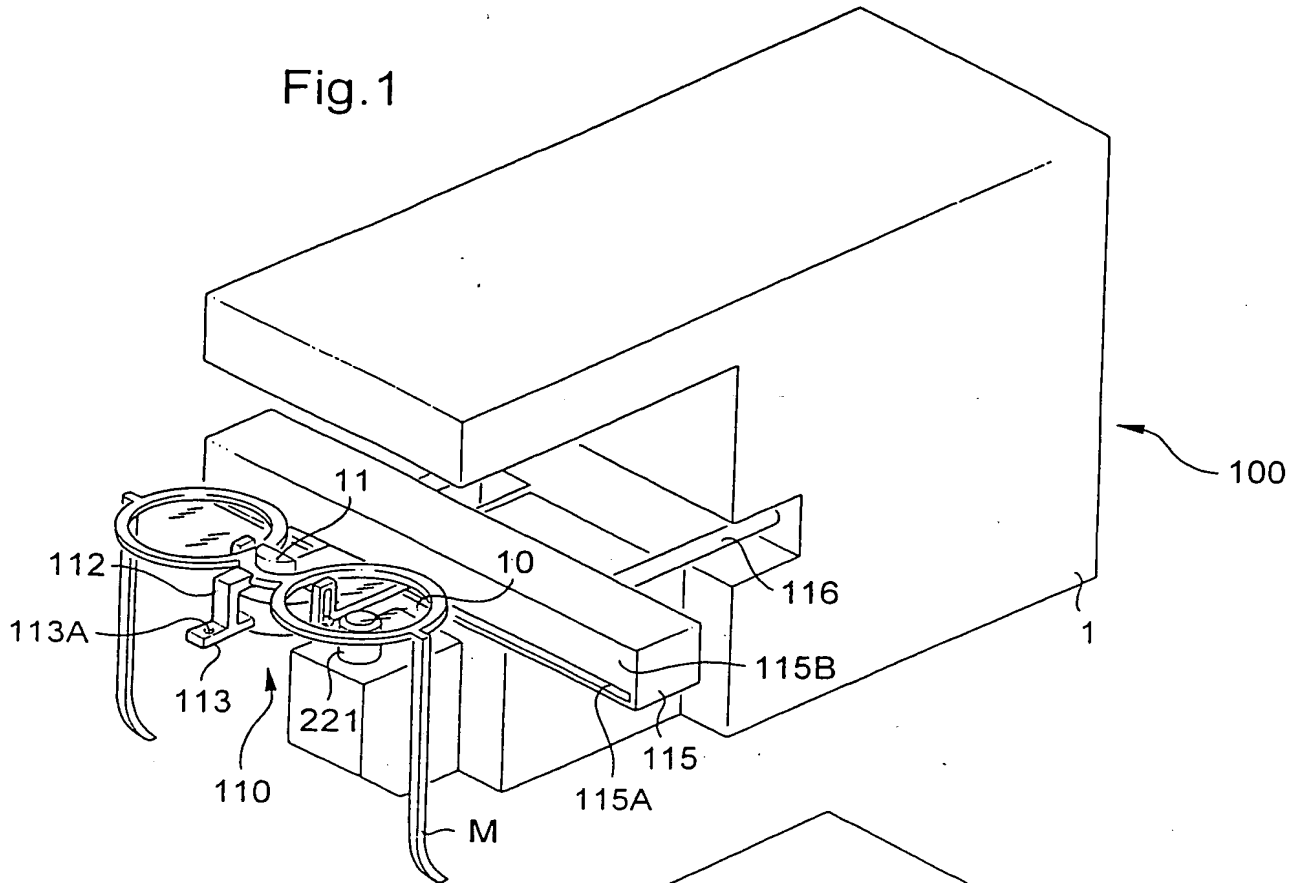
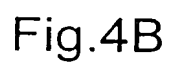
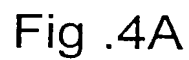


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Fig.1



A schematic diagram of a device 100. The device has a main rectangular body 1. At the top left, there is a component 220. To its right, there are two horizontal layers labeled 121 and 122, which are part of a larger assembly 120. Below these layers is a vertical wall 140. In the center, there is a component 10. Below component 10, there is a horizontal layer 150. On the bottom left, there is a component 230 with a small protrusion on top and a square feature 231 below it. Dashed lines represent light paths originating from a point 131 on layer 150, reflecting off a diagonal surface 132, and converging at a detector or sensor 134 on the right side. An arrow 130 points towards the detector 134. The entire device is indicated by reference numeral 100.



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Fig.5

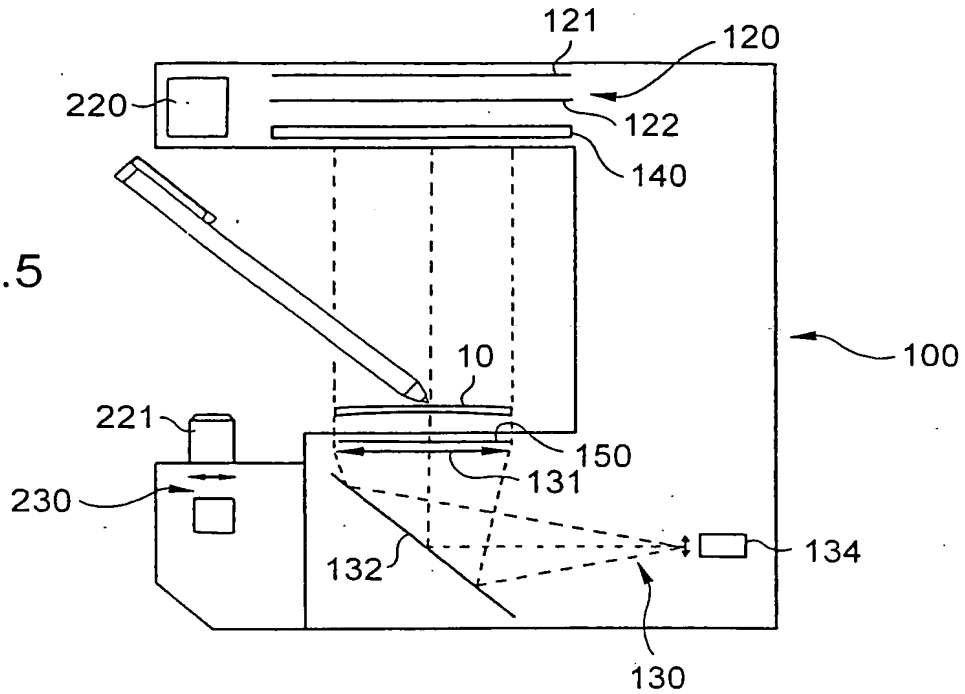
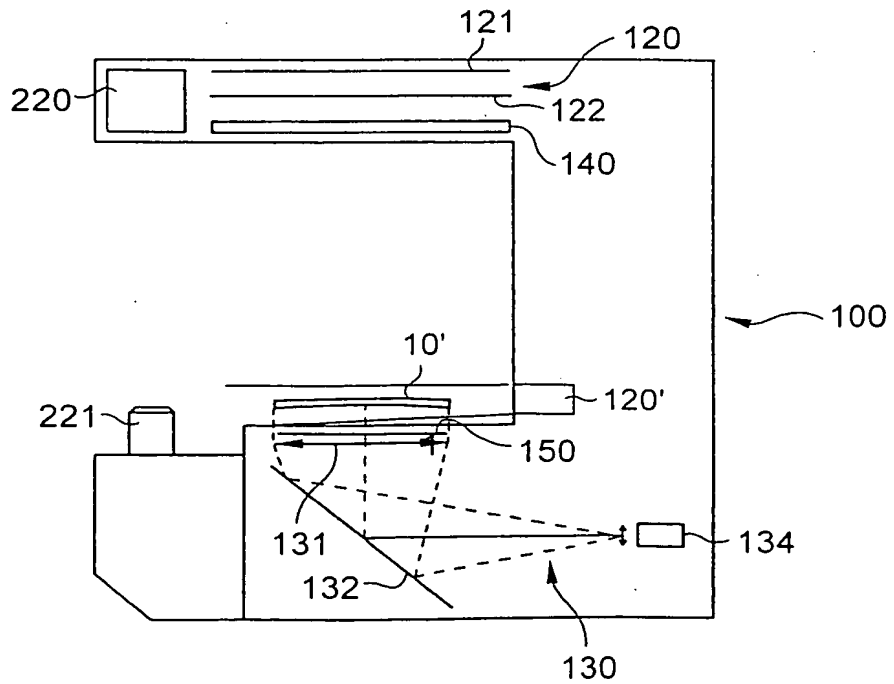


Fig.6



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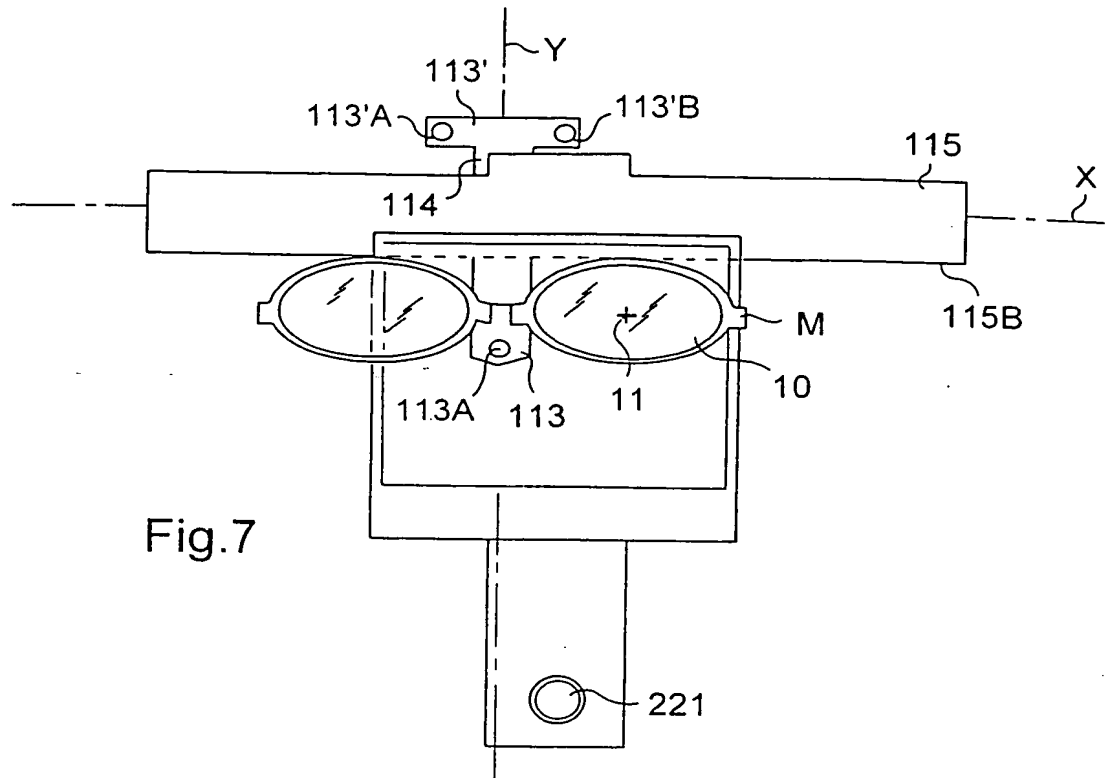


Fig. 7

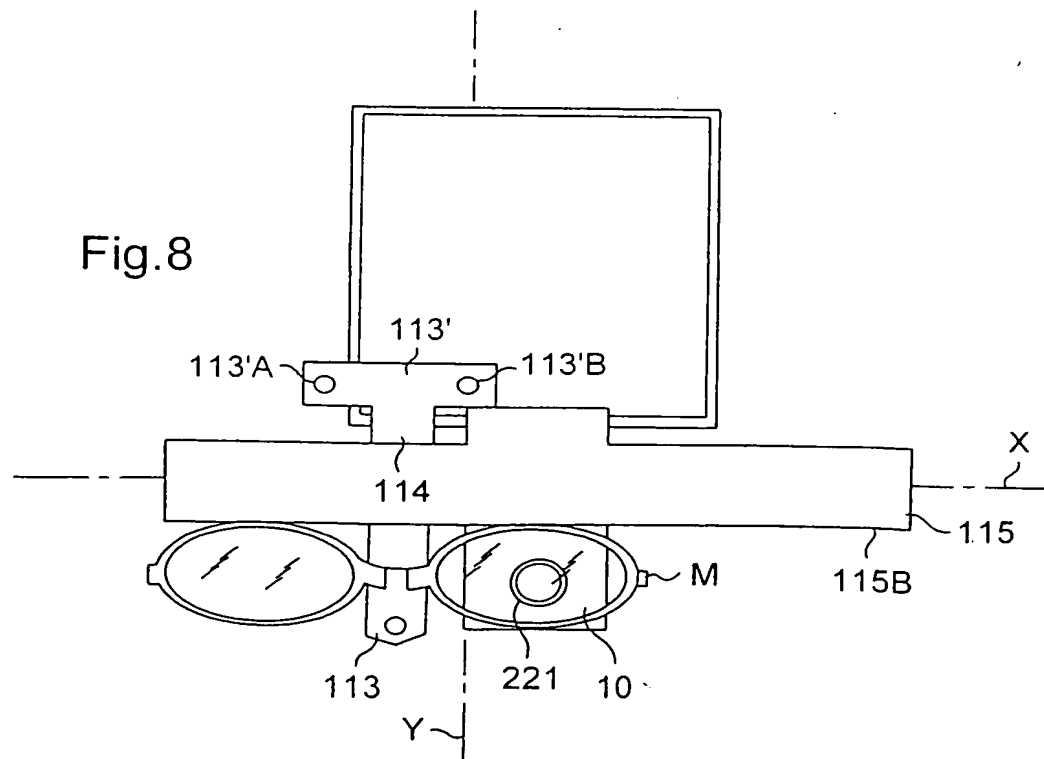


Fig. 8

A diagram of a cell, labeled 10, showing various organelles. The cell is represented by a large circle. Inside, there are several structures: a nucleus (11) with a nucleolus (12) and a nuclear envelope (13); a rough endoplasmic reticulum (14) with ribosomes (15); a smooth endoplasmic reticulum (16); a Golgi apparatus (17); a mitochondrion (18); a lysosome (19); a vacuole (20); a centriole (21); a flagellum (22); a cilia (23); a microvilli (24); and a cell membrane (25).